

Laos

nist conspiracy is fixed and unchanging: the destruction and death of individual Freedom.

Along the way, the communists have many intermediate goals. Continually being revised, these intermediate goals are steps toward the ultimate objective. Many of them can be stated in plain terms. Here are some of the current intermediate goals:

Bring about acceptance by the United States of the Soviet policy of "co-existence" as the only alternative to nuclear warfare.

Soften Americans into a willingness to surrender—even though it may be called something else—in preference to self protection.

Develop the fatal illusion that total disarmament by the United States would be a great demonstration of moral strength.

Develop free trade among all nations regardless of communist affiliations, and destroy barriers to trading of military wares.

Extend long-term loans to Russia and its satellites.

Bring about American economic aid to all nations including those dominated by communists.

Grant diplomatic recognition to Red China and admit it to the U.N.

Set up East and West Germany as separate states.

Promote the United Nations as the only hope for mankind. If the charter is rewritten, demand that it be set up as a one world government with its own independent, supranational armed force—in line with the communist desire to take over the world through the U.N.

Resist all efforts to outlaw the Communist Party, U.S.A.

Do away with all loyalty oaths.

Protect Soviet Russia's ready access to the U.S. Patent Office.

Exploit technical decisions of the courts to weaken basic American institutions.

Use schools as transmission belts for socialism, insert the Party line in textbooks, and gain control of teachers' associations.

Incite student riots and demonstrations to stir up public protests against anti-communist programs and organizations.

Infiltrate the press, gain control of book review assignments, editorial writing, and policy-making positions.

Gain control of key positions in the radio, television, and motion picture industries.

Discredit American culture by degrading all forms of native artistic expression; seek control of art critics and art museum directors.

Eliminate all laws governing obscenity by smearing them as "censorship" and a violation of the rights of free speech and a free press.

Break down cultural standards of morality by promoting—especially among young people—pornography and obscenity in books, magazines, motion pictures, radio and TV.

Infiltrate the churches, discredit the Bible and emphasize the need for "intellectual morality" which does not need a "religious crutch."

Eliminate prayer or any religious expression in the schools on the ground that it violates the constitutional principle of separation of church and state.

Discredit the U.S. Constitution by labeling it as inadequate, old-fashioned, and a hindrance to cooperation between nations.

Discredit the Founding Fathers, and discourage the teaching of American history on the ground that it was only a minor part of the "big picture."

Support any totalitarian movement tending toward centralized control over any part of U.S. life.

Transfer powers of arrest from police to social agencies and treat all problems of behavior as psychiatric disorders. Dominate the psychiatric profession, using mental health

laws as a means of gaining coercive control over those who oppose communist goals.

Discredit the family as an institution. Encourage promiscuity and easy divorce. Emphasize the need to bring up children away from the "negative influence" of parents.

Lend credence to the lie that violence and insurrection are natural phenomena of the American way of life.

Overthrow all colonial governments in the world before native populations are ready for self-government.

RESOLUTION

Creating a select committee to conduct an investigation into all crimes against humanity perpetrated by Communists or under Communist direction, and to express the sense of Congress that a monument be erected as a suitable memorial to all victims of Communist actions.

Whereas, The United States of America has an abiding commitment to the principles of freedom, personal liberty, and human dignity, and holds it as a fundamental purpose to recognize and encourage constructive actions which foster the growth and development of national independence and freedom, and

Whereas, the international Communist movement toward a world empire has from its beginning adopted the means of terrorism, assassination, and mass murder as official policies to apply when their application advances the Communist cause of world domination, and

Whereas, there is considerable evidence that Communists in the Soviet Union and in other countries have deliberately caused the death of millions of individuals in Russia, Ukraine, Mainland China, Poland, Estonia, Korea, Vietnam, and Cuba, and other Captive Nations, and

Whereas, thousands of survivors and refugees from Communist campaigns of terrorism and mass liquidation have been forced to flee to the United States as refugees to find the freedom and dignity denied to them by Communist regimes and have become productive citizens of the United States, and

Whereas, it is fitting that the full facts of Communist terrorism in all of its various forms including assassination and mass murder be made manifest to all the peoples of the world so that such policies can be properly understood and condemned by all mankind toward the purpose of eradicating such policies from the body of mankind: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—(1) The Speaker of the House shall within fourteen days hereafter appoint a special committee of twelve Members of the House, equally divided between the majority and minority parties, and shall designate one Member to serve as chairman, which special committee shall proceed to investigate all crimes against humanity perpetrated under Communist direction. The special committee shall report to the House the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations not later than one year following the appointment of its full membership by the Speaker.

(2) For the purpose of carrying out this resolution, the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and such places within the United States, whether the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned to hold such hearings, and to require by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as it deems necessary. Subpoenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

Be it further resolved, That—It is the sense of the Congress that a monument be erected in the city of Washington, D.C., our nation's capital, as a suitable memorial to all victims of international Communist crimes against humanity.

SECRECY IN LAOS

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I have recently returned from a trip to Southeast Asia with Congressman McCloskey and while there I was made acutely aware of the shroud of secrecy covering U.S. operations in Laos.

We were denied access to one of the places we wished to see and had a difficult time obtaining information on many phases of U.S. activities there.

I thoroughly protest this secrecy. The American people, after years of deception, deserve to know exactly what military role we are playing in Laos. The U.S. Congress must know to what purpose we are committing funds and men. We can no longer be led blindly to a tragedy such as Vietnam.

A very excellent analysis of this situation appeared on June 7 in the Evening Star in an article by Tammy Arbuckle:

UNITED STATES SEEMS TO HIDE SCOPE OF ITS ROLE IN LAOS

(By Tammy Arbuckle)

VIENTIANE.—American officials admit the U.S. mission in Laos is deliberately hiding the extent of American military involvement here.

"Americans may think they know what we are doing here," one official said in referring to frequent press reports on U.S. activities in Laos, "but we do not want Americans to look into their television sets and be able to see Americans going into action in Laos."

The official made his remark in a complaint about an American Broadcasting Corp. team led by Ted Koppel which tried to film Americans getting into a helicopter in the south Laos combat area two weeks ago.

"What we are doing here in Laos is totally inconsistent with our kind of society," a top U.S. diplomat here told a correspondent recently. "We are fighting a war by covert means and an open society can't tolerate that."

The diplomat explained that the U.S. was breaking the Geneva peace accords in Laos and "we don't want to advertise it."

The same official feels the embassy's policy of secrecy has been successful in not advertising U.S. infringements of the accords.

*** frankly discuss the U.S. role in Laos, but a close look at just what is being hidden and how it is being hidden refutes this claim.

An example of this is U.S. air activities over northern Laos and parts of Laos other than the Ho Chi Minh Trail area.

These activities—anything from 60 to 300 sorties a day—are described in Saigon communiques, telling of attacks on the Trail as "in addition U.S. Air Force aircraft flew combat support missions in Laos for royal Lao-tian forces."

There is no further information, such as the numbers of sorties, the nature of the targets, the results, etc.

In Vientiane, the air attache's office in charge of preparing these strikes refuses even to speak to correspondents.

A favorite tactic in Saigon is to refer a correspondent to Vientiane for information. In Vientiane, Americans suggest a correspondent should go to Saigon for information.

To claim that such information is withheld for national or military security reasons is somewhat ridiculous.

Obviously, the North Vietnamese or Pathet Laos know the strike was made. It's difficult to see how the number of sorties and their cost could help the enemy.

Information on targets and strikes is given in South Vietnam after operations. Why not on Laos?

The only answer to this seems to be that President Nixon, despite his promise in March 1970 to "continue to give the American people the fullest possible information" on the U.S. role in Laos, does not wish the public to realize just how large U.S. air support of the Laos government is daily and that air strikes are not limited to the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Then there is the matter of the U.S. ground involvement in Laos.

There can be no doubt this includes a combat ground involvement by personnel hired by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Laotians and Meos talk constantly of American "commando leaders" based at Pak-kao, a few miles southeast of the U.S. base at Long Cheng in northeast Laos.

Besides these "commando leaders," there are CIA case officers hired by the agency from the U.S. military who run Lao and other ethnic guerrilla units as well as Thai units.

This operation has put the U.S. in the position of being responsible for the defense of Laos through what is supposed to be a U.S. intelligence gathering agency.

These guerrilla units are stationed in front of royal Lao regular troops and the brunt of combat with North Vietnamese regulars.

The Lao military, whose understanding of guerrilla warfare is limited, berate the CIA when these units retreat from positions under shellfire, or let North Vietnamese through to attack regular Lao units.

The high ethnic casualties are being replaced by Thai regular troops who are fighting in the Laotian mountains.

The U.S. Embassy does its utmost to prevent correspondents getting to areas of Laos where American-led guerrilla units operate.

Correspondents are refused permission to fly on U.S. aircraft to these areas, which is the only means of getting there unless one wants to risk a 5 or 10-day walk through territory mined and patrolled by Communist Guerrillas.

While reporters are not allowed on the planes, Laotian civilians with official status are.

"National security" is invoked against correspondents wanting to go to Long Cheng even though there are at least 20,000 Asian civilians living there. And anyone from Vientiane who has a relative or friend at Long Cheng can visit.

U.S. officials also refuse to discuss American casualties in Laos (currently 700 dead and missing) or how much is spent for the defense of Laos (about \$2 billion annually).

GALLUP POLL SHOWS STRONG FAITH IN UNITED NATIONS

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, I attach herewith a most important Gallup Poll

indicating the overwhelming faith which the American people have in the United Nations.

In response to the first question "Would you like to see the United Nations become a stronger organization?" an overwhelming 84 percent of all Americans say "Yes" while only 8 percent "No" with 8 percent having no opinion.

On the second question "It has been suggested that the United Nations establish a peacekeeping army of about 100,000 men," a very significant 64 percent of all Americans are in favor while 22 percent oppose such an army with 14 percent having no opinion.

These two polls indicate that the time has come for American foreign policy to move vigorously in the direction of strengthening the United Nations.

UNITED NATIONS

QUESTION: WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE UNITED NATIONS BECOME A STRONGER ORGANIZATION?

(In percent)

	Early October 1970		
	Yes	No	No opinion
National.....	84	8	8
Sex:			
Men.....	87	9	4
Women.....	82	6	12
Race:			
White.....	85	7	8
Nonwhite.....	77	10	13
Education:			
College.....	85	13	2
High school.....	87	5	8
Grade school.....	77	7	16
Occupation:			
Professional and Business.....	81	13	6
White collar.....	90	6	4
Farmers.....	71	12	17
Manual.....	87	6	7
Age:			
21 to 29 years.....	86	8	6
30 to 49 years.....	86	8	6
50 and over.....	82	7	11
Religion:			
Protestant.....	83	8	9
Catholic.....	84	7	9
Jewish.....			
Politics:			
Republican.....	83	9	8
Democrat.....	87	5	8
Independent.....	82	11	7
Region:			
East.....	85	8	7
Midwest.....	86	5	9
South.....	81	8	11
West.....	85	9	6
Income:			
\$15,000 and over.....	89	7	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	86	9	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	85	8	7
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	83	6	11
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	75	9	16
Under \$3,000.....	83	3	14
Community size:			
1,000,000 and over.....	85	8	7
500,000 to 999,999.....	84	7	9
50,000 to 499,999.....	89	5	6
2,500 to 49,999.....	82	10	8
Under 2,500, rural.....	80	8	12

QUESTION: IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ESTABLISH A PEACEKEEPING ARMY OF ABOUT 100,000 MEN. DO YOU FAVOR OR OPPOSE SUCH A PLAN?

	Early October 1970		
	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
National.....	64	22	14
Sex:			
Men.....	68	23	9
Women.....	60	12	19
Race:			
White.....	64	23	13
Nonwhite.....	62	17	21
Education:			
College.....	61	33	6
High school.....	67	20	13
Grade school.....	60	17	23

Early October 1970

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
Occupation:			
Professional and Business.....	62	31	7
White collar.....	65	25	10
Farmers.....	62	28	20
Manual.....	69	18	13
Age:			
21 to 29 years.....	60	28	12
30 to 49 years.....	68	21	11
50 and over.....	62	21	17
Religion:			
Protestant.....	61	23	16
Catholic.....	68	20	12
Jewish.....			
Politics:			
Republican.....	68	27	15
Democrat.....	68	19	13
Independent.....	64	25	11
Region:			
East.....	67	19	14
Midwest.....	60	24	16
South.....	65	21	14
West.....	62	28	10
Income:			
\$15,000 and over.....	68	25	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	64	27	9
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	64	26	10
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	66	18	16
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	66	18	16
Under \$3,000.....	67	11	22
Community size:			
1,000,000 and over.....	66	20	14
500,000 to 999,999.....	62	25	13
50,000 to 499,999.....	71	18	11
2,500 to 49,999.....	62	27	11
Under 2,500 rural.....	68	24	18

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HELP VIETNAM VETS RECEIVE EMPLOYMENT

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, I have been impressed and deeply concerned by the reports of the Manpower Administration people that last year 2½ million veterans returning from Vietnam applied for jobs, but only 800,000 have been placed.

I want to call to the attention of the Members of Congress what I think is an area where our help is needed. This is one of our foremost issues. I urge all Members to go back home to their districts and form committees to do a job and help these veterans get work.

I am pleased to put in the Record an editorial from the News Tribune of Woodbridge, N.J., which makes this point very well. We must make an all-out effort to help these young men get back on their feet, and I know that our support of local endeavors will go a long way in making them a success.

The editorial is as follows:

EFFORT TO HELP VIETNAM VETERANS

Nearly two out of three recently returned Vietnam veterans in Middlesex County are unemployed, the Veterans Alliance of Woodbridge has reported.

The alliance, a coalition of 13 veterans' organizations headed by Herbert Blitch, has embarked on a program in cooperation with the Rouse Co., developers of Woodbridge Center, to provide employment opportunities for these veterans.

About 100 Middlesex County servicemen are being discharged every week, Blitch notes, and the unemployment rate is about 65 per cent.